

country. The only fear that disturbs our contemporary's mind in connection with this delightful prospect, is that the superior wealth of the Chinese may enable them, despite their disadvantages of geographical position, to attract the trade via the new route to their own shores. If, however, Japan should adopt resolute measures to improve her harbours, and, by other means, to take full advantage of her unique situation, the *Kai-shan* thinks it certain that she will ultimately become the greatest commercial country in the East. The last forecast we (*China Mail*) deem very probable. But that there is going to be any large transport of merchandise over a railway 250 miles long, traversing for the most part inhospitable regions, we do not for a moment believe. All experience is against any such result.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. E. J. Acland, Acting Chief Justice.)

Wednesday, 22nd July.

TANG YUNG HAN v. TANG SUAN—A

DISPUTED WILL.

This is an action for the purpose of calling in probate, which was issued in consequence of the will of Tang Lok, deceased, father of the defendant, and compelling the will to be proved. Mr. Francis and Mr. Phillip, instructed by Mr. Holmes, appear for the plaintiff; Mr. Leach and Mr. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Wootton and Deacon, appear for the defendant.

The hearing was resumed to-day. Mr. Francis said he wished, before the case proceeded with, to submit to his Lordship that the whole of the evidence given on the last day with reference to the tombstones of Tang Lok and his wife at Canton was irrelevant and that no further evidence on the subject ought to be admitted. No evidence was put in on behalf of the plaintiff with reference to these tombstones and no evidence had been put in for the defendant. It was only when Mr. Leach commenced to re-examine the defendant last day that the question came up, so that it could not have formed part of his original case to bring these tombstones or their inscriptions into evidence. If the matter were to be pursued evidence would have to be called to show that the original state of these tombstones was. He was instructed that the defendant had taken certain steps to have them altered, that in fact the old tombstones were taken away and new ones put up and that this was done in Canton the other day was the restoration of certain names which had been eliminated from the inscription, and this restoration was done with the knowledge and consent of the clan, for the purpose of putting right what had been done. The defendant might carry on the investigation into this subject for months and it would not assist in the last degree towards the decision of the real issue before the Court.

Mr. Leach said he only desired the hearing of the evidence, that they had considered it necessary to send an independent man to Canton to see what the inscriptions were. This man found them being tampered with. The evidence of what was on the tombstones was very material to the case. If the defendant erected his father's tombstones, as he said he did, and gave no order for any alteration of the inscription, and if it remained as it was without any comment by the members of the family, that was of considerable importance. Even if he had not asked the defendant a single question on the subject he might have produced witnesses to show what was on these tombstones. It was a most material portion of the defendant's case that the inscription on Tang Lok's tombstone was deliberately altered. He submitted they were entitled to go into this evidence, and if the other side could rebut it, by showing that the tombstones were changed, let them do so. The other side had charged them with manufacturing evidence, their counsel had stated that they (the defendant's side) were capable of fabricating evidence, and the defence was entitled to show that this had been done by the other side.

Mr. Francis said his friend had put himself entirely out of Court, because if the defendant was the sole person who erected this tombstone the fabrication on it was simply a fabrication by himself, and the fact of his omitting the name of Kau Chung was no evidence that that person was not a member of the family.

His Lordship said there were some authorities which he wished to consult, and he asked Mr. Leach to go on with a witness on another subject.

Mr. Leach said he had been taken entirely by surprise, and asked for an adjournment.

The case was adjourned till Monday next.

When four women sat down for a quiet game of what you can't hear the silence in the room. —*Elmira Gazette.*

It is very hard to believe sometimes that a man can be doing a thing right when he isn't doing it. —*Somerville Journal.*

How both the trust monopolies. The bulge on its acquire. And making price higher!

Up in Theology—Wool—Do you know anything about the doctrine of election? Van Pelt—Only in a general way—vote early and often.

A Distinguished Text—Ethel—I just adore that young Dr. Muttonchop. His sermon to-night was perfectly lovely. George—What was the text? Ethel—Behold if the bridegroom cometh!

Devils and the Grip—Well, Dennis, said the Judge, "so you've had the grip. Heard you had a bad time?" "The grip disease, sir, sure enough. I thought I would never get over it. Sure I was sick fifteen years after I got well, sir."

Humor, Higgins—Say, boss, I have a little bit to eat for days. Madge (hurling by)—And I have had to decline seven invitations to dinner in the same period of time. Funny how things average up, isn't it? —*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Lessons of Experience—Mr. Spiggins (century)—My dear Washington man, what a by a bugler, and his life was saved by a bullet which the bullet struck. Mr. Spiggins—Well, what of it? Mr. Spiggins (meekly)—Nothing, only the bullet must have been on—*W. Kelly.*

A Divorced Woman—He (who parts his hair in the middle)—Silence! He (who parts his hair in the middle)—Well, we will part forever, then. —*Murray's Weekly.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR HO AMOI AND THE CHINESE CONSULATE.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, July 22.

Mr Ho Amoi pretends to be at a loss to understand why the community so deprecate the appointment of a Chinese Consul in Hongkong.

Permit me to endeavour to throw some light on this subject that may recall Mr Ho Amoi's early connection with this Colony, when he held a true position and enjoyed the full confidence of Sir Cecil Smith, formerly the Registrar General of Hongkong.

In Mr Ho Amoi's ignorance of the extensive corruption that permeates every Chinese "Yamen?" Does he anticipate an exception is likely to occur in the case of the Chinese Consul in Hongkong? Would the runners be of any better stamp than are usually found attached to Chinese Yamen? I cannot imagine he will have the assurance to deny the establishment of a Consulate in Hongkong would mean wholesale squeezing of the Chinese class of merchants. Nor can he be ignorant of the fact the "Homes" are strongly averse to this Consular appointment, they knowing their own officials better than foreigners.

Were you, Mr Ho Amoi, ever fined a large sum for your temerity in presenting a work or despatch of yours to the Viceroy, and did you think it fair treatment?

It is now many years ago that Sir Cecil Smith, late himself called upon, when Registrar General of Hongkong, to call at Messrs. Caldwell and Breton's and voluntarily take note that he had not divulged certain information that the Chinese Government to the small concerns of the Hongkong Government.

At this time Mr Ho Amoi was the chief clerk under Mr Cecil Smith, and for reasons never made public he left the Hongkong Government service and took office at Canton. I do not venture to assert he abused the confidence placed in him, but did he ever succeed in tracing who it was that this clandestine correspondence with the Canton authorities?

Does Mr Ho Amoi think it highly probable that the Chinese in our employ—and we have had such cases—will abuse the confidence placed in them, when pressed by Canton officials, a Chinaman entirely in the pay and power of the Chinese Government would hesitate to do so?—Yours,

ENGLISHMAN.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, July 18.

Cash exchange has fluctuated considerably this week. The abnormally low rate of a thousand per Mexican dollar was at one time touched, and is daily becoming easier.

There has been a great diminution of the late prevailing sickness amongst the Natives in the neighbourhood, attributable to the native mind to the heavy rains having been rather too much for the evil spirits who caused the sickness and driving them away. The Chinese, however, their dirty streets have been thoroughly cleansed by the late rains and as a result the air in their houses has been purified.

It is gratifying to know that although the rice crops have suffered severely from the late floods, the price of the grain, as usual, is rising, is daily becoming easier. The importations of late have been considerable, and still further supplies are daily expected. So the poorer classes are happy. A chair cooler, or any other labouring man, grunted a little more than 30 to 40 cash.

Foochow has again had the good fortune to win the first prize in the Manila lottery, making the fifth occasion in the short space of ten years on which this valuable prize has fallen to lucky ticket-holders at this port. There is quite a little history about it. The first ticket, number 2316. There was first the scolding of the purchaser of it in Hongkong for bringing up so small a number, a stupid fellow who ought to have known better, as he was told. Then there was the scolding of it, which was no easy matter, as it was sent back over and over again to the owner so worthless, while eventually it was disposed of in halves, and only then, as we hear, to make up certain interests at the last moment because no other tickets could be found.

We are informed on good authority that the Magistrate of Kienyang, Associate of the Kienyang district, has respectively petitioned the High Authorities for advice how to get under the following circumstances. In the district under their jurisdiction, several native have appeared, to seek redress, after the latest were completed foreigners came to occupy the said houses, and intended to convert them into chapels. To this the people in the several localities strongly objected and riots were fomented, such as took place on the Yangtze. The Magistrate wisely asks for advice in anticipation.

It seems to us that the Local authorities are very blind to the changes that have been taking place of late years in the Min, or otherwise they are very careless about them. The very narrow channels that are left, excepting at high tide, are very difficult to pass, and the boats and launches to cross and across the river at its widest part, render the passage between this and the Pagoda difficult, not to say to some extent dangerous.

At the time of the French troubles with China, when a stone barrier was sunk at Limpo. That was some six years ago. Ever since then the river has been gradually silting up, and large sand-banks have been forming. The fear is, that matters will go from bad to worse, and we think the authorities should bestir themselves to see if something cannot be done. The removal of the artificial barrier at Limpo would certainly go a great way towards making the river navigable, and above it, it is not naturally lead to the formation of a channel sufficiently deep to allow craft of 5 or 6 feet draught to pass up and down the river without fear of running aground. —*Foochow Echo.*

A CURSE FOR BARRISTERS—Divorces.

TAKA says of the poor Indians and the poor Indians will take hair of you.—*Taka's Refrains.*

A MAN is always ready to listen to words of wisdom when he is speaking them himself.—*Somerville Journal.*

CONSIDER the man who is always punctual—How much time he wastes waiting for other people.—*Elmira Gazette.*

LOANERS are as a rule so good-natured about people as it seems to prove that the Lord never intended people to work too hard.—*Adelphi Globe.*

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN CABLE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR—THE GREAT CUSTOMS LEAGUE CONSUMMATED.

Berlin, June 20.—The formation of the great German Customs League is an accomplished fact, now only a matter of time.

The League is to be an intimate commercial alliance, in which no one of the contracting powers will be privileged to form a trade treaty with any other outside the union unless it first obtain the sanction of the other parties. It is understood here that the Government has obtained the consent of the states of Germany to the denunciation of the treaty of Frankfurt, and to accept whatever consequences may result from such a course. The existence of the league will naturally affect the trading relations to the contracting powers with France, England, the United States and every quarter of the globe.

The League will be controlled by a Council of the contracting powers, and the nature of the decisions of the League will be determined by the Council. The Emperor closed the Landtag to-day in a characteristic manner. He congratulated himself and the country on getting through the upper and lower houses of the Landtag nearly all that his Ministry had demanded. During the course of his speech his majesty said: "Although the Government hold in view have not been completely satisfied, I and my people may nevertheless derive just satisfaction from the fact that a necessary and valuable basis has been agreed upon for reform in the system of taxation. The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

The Emperor then proceeded to express the hope that the taxation question still remaining unsettled would find an equally satisfactory settlement. He trusted the newly enacted communal laws would be wisely carried out, and that the old institutions, "this," he said, "will secure the development of communal districts and draw closer the ties uniting the people to the monarchy." Touching upon social matters, the Emperor said: "The Government have determined by law to determine the improvement of communal institutions in the rural districts of Prussia. These reforms to projects which have been forced upon the upper house were listened to in gloomy silence."

Some thousands of cases have been examined, microscopic examinations made, foot the distribution of the supposed bacillus of leprosy, and a series of bacteriological investigations conducted, which are said to have given astonishing results, promising a cure of this terrible hereditary disease. Herbert Spencer's work on education and Bain's "Education as a Science," prescribed by the Government Educational Department, have been prescribed by the authorities of church training colleges. Both books are better known in America than in this country, and probably few American educational societies of the most orthodox type would object to them on the ground of heterodoxy. But the clerical intolerance of the church training colleges have projected and the Educational Department mostly submitted.

Sir Prescott Gardner Hewett, a distinguished surgeon, died to-day.

The great event of the season will be the marriage of the Queen's granddaughter, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, which will be celebrated at Windsor Castle on July 20th. The Queen has contributed handsomely toward the bride's dowry and will attend the wedding, and the exalted couple will include also the German Emperor and Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales and a swarm of German royalties.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
ALSO,
HOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
PEKIN, Captain P. HARRIS, with Her
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
this for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and
SUEZ CANAL, TO-MORROW, 23rd
July, at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marcellies, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marcellies for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 23rd July, 1891. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 18, 1891. 1409

C. S. MAIL LINE.
PAACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

PREPARED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday, July 30.
City of Yokohama, Saturday, Aug. 2.
City of Peking, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be de-
spatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 30th
July, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and
Freight for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First Class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Town-
send, Seattle, Tacoma, Port-
land, O. \$225.00
To Liverpool and London \$325.00
To Havre and Bremen \$345.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this Line have the option
of proceeding Overland by the Southern
Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid
return tickets to San Francisco will be
issued at following rates:—
4 months \$337.50
12 months \$593.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to
date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10 % from Return
Fare. This allowance does not apply to
through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, and
Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad,
and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Com-
pany's and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Parcels will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1891. 1357

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA, HAMBURG,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & LONDON,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd day of August,
1891, at 11 a.m., the Company's
S.S. "SACHSE" Captain H. STEPHEN,
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon. Cargo will be received on board
until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3
p.m. on the 1st August. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.) Contents and
Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
MELOERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1891. 1347

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
ALSO,
HOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
PEKIN, Captain P. HARRIS, with Her
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
this for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and
SUEZ CANAL, TO-MORROW, 23rd
July, at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marcellies, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marcellies for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 23rd July, 1891. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 18, 1891. 1409

C. S. MAIL LINE.
PAACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

PREPARED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday, July 30.
City of Yokohama, Saturday, Aug. 2.
City of Peking, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be de-
spatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 30th
July, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and
Freight for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First Class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Town-
send, Seattle, Tacoma, Port-
land, O. \$225.00
To Liverpool and London \$325.00
To Havre and Bremen \$345.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this Line have the option
of proceeding Overland by the Southern
Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid
return tickets to San Francisco will be
issued at following rates:—
4 months \$337.50
12 months \$593.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to
date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10 % from Return
Fare. This allowance does not apply to
through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, and
Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad,
and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Com-
pany's and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Parcels will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1891. 1357

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA, HAMBURG,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & LONDON,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd day of August,
1891, at 11 a.m., the Company's
S.S. "SACHSE" Captain H. STEPHEN,
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon. Cargo will be received on board
until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3
p.m. on the 1st August. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.) Contents and
Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
MELOERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1891. 1347

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
ALSO,
HOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
PEKIN, Captain P. HARRIS, with Her
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
this for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and
SUEZ CANAL, TO-MORROW, 23rd
July, at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marcellies, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marcellies for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 23rd July, 1891. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 18, 1891. 1409

C. S. MAIL LINE.
PAACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

PREPARED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday, July 30.
City of Yokohama, Saturday, Aug. 2.
City of Peking, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be de-
spatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 30th
July, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and
Freight for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First Class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Town-
send, Seattle, Tacoma, Port-
land, O. \$225.00
To Liverpool and London \$325.00
To Havre and Bremen \$345.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this Line have the option
of proceeding Overland by the Southern
Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid
return tickets to San Francisco will be
issued at following rates:—
4 months \$337.50
12 months \$593.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to
date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10 % from Return
Fare. This allowance does not apply to
through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, and
Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad,
and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Com-
pany's and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Parcels will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1891. 1357

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA, HAMBURG,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & LONDON,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd day of August,
1891, at 11 a.m., the Company's
S.S. "SACHSE" Captain H. STEPHEN,
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon. Cargo will be received on board
until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3
p.m. on the 1st August. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.) Contents and
Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
MELOERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1891. 1347

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
ALSO,
HOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
PEKIN, Captain P. HARRIS, with Her
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
this for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and
SUEZ CANAL, TO-MORROW, 23rd
July, at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marcellies, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marcellies for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 23rd July, 1891. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 18, 1891. 1409

C. S. MAIL LINE.
PAACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

PREPARED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday, July 30.
City of Yokohama, Saturday, Aug. 2.
City of Peking, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be de-
spatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 30th
July, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and
Freight for Japan, the United States, and
Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First Class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Town-
send, Seattle, Tacoma, Port-
land, O. \$225.00
To Liverpool and London \$325.00
To Havre and Bremen \$345.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Naval,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this Line have the option
of proceeding Overland by the Southern
Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid
return tickets to San Francisco will be
issued at following rates:—
4 months \$337.50
12 months \$593.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to
date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10 % from Return
Fare. This allowance does not apply to
through fares from China and Japan to
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, and
Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad,
and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Com-
pany's and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Parcels will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1891. 1357

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA, HAMBURG,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & LONDON,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd day of August,
1891, at 11 a.m., the Company's
S.S. "SACHSE" Captain H. STEPHEN,
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon. Cargo will be received on board
until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3
p.m. on the 1st August. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.) Contents and
Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
MELOERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1891. 1347

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gap Warre.
2. From Gap Warre to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Polder's Wharf.
6. From Polder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to Kowloon Wharf.
10. Kowloon Wharf.
11. Jardine's Wharf.

355	July	20	A. R. Marty	Haiphong
3142	July	20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
1005	July	17	Melchers & Co.	
1009	July	20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai
1111	July	20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Haiphong
3648	July	21	P. M. S. S. Co.	
717	July	22	Messageries Maritimes	
1007	July	22	Yuen Fat Hong	
614	July	21	Shewan & Co.	
1900	July	21	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	
659	July	18	Douglas Steamship Co.	Coast
698	July	18	Geo. E. Stevens & Co.	Coast
937	July	21	Yuen Fat Hong	
997	July	21	Butterfield & Swire	England
862	July	18	Yuen Fat Hong	England
1495	July	21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore
1020	July	20	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
1026	July	21	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
762	July	21	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
1892	July	20	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
1288	July	21	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
1283	July	21	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
191	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore
104	July	22	Butterfield & Sw	